



NORFOLK EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Annual Report

of the

**PRINCIPAL
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR 1956**

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PREFACE

The number of pupils on the school registers rose in the year 1956 to 54,560; that is, 746 more than last year and 3,828 more than in the year 1952.

During the year 20,532 children were examined at general medical inspections and this figure represents 37% of the total school population. In 1955 the record number of 22,362 children had been examined and the slightly smaller number for the year 1956 was consequent upon the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme carried out in the months of May and November.

The great interest taken by parents in the examination of their children was shown by their presence at medical inspections, at which more than 14,000 parents attended. This means that for every ten children there were seven parents at these inspections.

In the year 1952, the number of children reported to be suffering from defects for which treatment was recommended, was nearly 19% of those examined, whilst in 1956 it had fallen to a little more than 15%. Among the children examined, some 7% were referred on account of defective vision and defects of the eye, this being about the same percentage as that for the year 1952.

The new classification for general condition was used for the first time in the year 1956. In the outcome, the figures suggest that the two categories A and B as previously used, have in the examining medical officers' eyes combined to form the new "satisfactory" category. In 1955, among the children examined, 283, or 1.26%, were assigned to class "C" whilst 225, or 1.09%, were placed in the "unsatisfactory" class in the year 1956.

In all, 186,007 examinations for cleanliness were made and 336 children were found to be infested with vermin. This number represents 0.67% of those examined.

The number of children ascertained as handicapped pupils fell to 343; it had been 384 in the year 1955. There were fewer ascertainments in the educationally subnormal category and in that of defective speech but these two classes together formed about 70% of the total. The provision of suitable facilities for the adequate educational treatment of these children is as yet incomplete.

There was no change in the organisation of the child guidance clinics; in all, 141 new patients were seen and 220 were treated during the year in the clinics held in Norwich, King's Lynn, Cromer, Swaffham and Great Yarmouth.

Once again, I wish to record my appreciation of the help and co-operation I have received during the year from the chief education officer and his staff, head teachers, and the professional and clerical staff of this department.

K. F. ALFORD.

Public Health Department,
29, Thorpe Road,
Norwich.
May, 1957.

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE DURING 1956

Principal School Medical Officer :

K. F. ALFORD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer :

A. G. SCOTT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officer :

A. S. CAREY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to 9th October).

A. E. LORENZEN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (from 10th October).

Senior Assistant Medical Officer:

A. E. LORENZEN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (to 9th October).

G. F. ANDERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from 1st December).

***School Medical Officers :**

W. H. CRICHTON, C.I.E., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from 1st August).

IRENE B. M. GREEN, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

A. B. GUILD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H., D.T.M. & H.

J. HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

W. E. HOLMES, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

G. R. HOLTBY, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., D.I.H.

G. B. HOPKINS, M.B., Ch.B., B.Pharm., D.P.H.

R. N. C. MCCURDY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

J. COUTTS MILNE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (to 7th July).

J. H. F. NORBURY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

*Also assistant county medical officers and district medical officers of health.

Part-time School Medical Officers :

ELIZABETH M. ELLIOTT, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (temporary).

P. M. FEA, M.B., Ch.B. (temporary from 25th September).

JOAN E. HANCOCK, M.B., Ch.B. (temporary).

NORA M. JOHNS, M.B., B.S.

ROSEMARIE D. LINCOLN, M.B., B.S. (temporary).

C. MARGARET MCLEOD, M.B., Ch.B.

CATHERINE COUTTS MILNE, M.B., Ch.B. (temporary to 11th July).

F. R. WILSON, M.D., Ch.B. (temporary).

Principal School Dental Officer :

P. MILLICAN, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

Dental Officers:

A. J. CAIRNS, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.) (temporary part-time to 31st December)
J. E. CHASTON, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.) (temporary from 1st October).
J. H. H. GRIFFIN, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)
(temporary part-time from 27th February).
RITA M. HUGHES, B.D.S. (U. L'pool.)
(temporary part-time to 30th September).
J. W. McQUISTON, L.D.S. (Q.U. Belf.)
E. C. PACKHAM, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)
JEAN S. P. SMITH, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Edin.)
(temporary part-time from 3rd July).
F. W. WALMSLEY, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Edin.) (to 29th February).
E. WARD, L.D.S. (V.U. Manc.) (to 31st March)
S. H. WOONTON, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

Superintendent Nursing Officer :

MISS A. DAY, S.R.N., S.R.C.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. Cert.

Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer :

MISS D. E. UNSWORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. Cert.

Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officers :

MISS G. CATO, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. Cert.
MISS G. A. THOMPSON, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. Cert.
MISS M. WEARMOUTH, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. Cert.

Health Visitors/School Nurses:

MRS. L. BRADBURY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (part-time).	MISS M. C. LIMMER, S.R.N., Midwifery Part I., H.V.Cert. (to 18th August).
MRS. E. J. BRADFORD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.	MISS M. O'MEARA, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
*MRS. P. D. CHADWICK, R.S.C.N.	MRS. W. M. PETTS, S.R.N.
MRS. E. I. COLLETT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (from 1st February)	*MRS. M. I. QUAYLE, S.R.N.
MISS H. G. DAVIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.	MISS K. E. SEWELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (from 2nd July).
MRS. W. A. DUNNELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.	MISS K. R. SMITH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (from 15th October).
MISS T. D. FULLER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.	MISS L. B. STEEL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
*MISS A. E. HOLDEN, R.S.C.N.	MRS. J. ST. CLAIRE VERNAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
MISS R. C. HOWLETT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.	*MISS D. VICKERS, S.R.N.
*MRS. A. M. KNOTT, Sick Children's Nurse.	*MRS. O. N. WAINWRIGHT, Sick Children's Nurse.
MISS B. V. LESTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert	MRS. V. M. WHITBY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (from 1st November)
	MRS. E. WITTRED, S.R.N.

*School nursing duties only.

In addition, there are also six district nurse/midwives who undertake health visiting and school nursing duties in their districts.

Speech Therapists:

MISS M. M. DIXON, L.C.S.T. (to 29th December).

MISS S. KENDON, L.C.S.T. (from 3rd September).

MISS J. RUTT, L.C.S.T.

14 Driver Attendants (Dental)

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER FOR 1956

I. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of administrative county	1,302,501 acres
Population 1951 census	375,721
Registrar-General's mid-year estimate of population, 1956	379,900
Number of schools and number of pupils on the registers as at the 31st December, 1956 :—				

			Number of schools.	No. of pupils on registers.
Primary	436	40,271
Secondary modern	26	10,092
Secondary grammar	12	3,320
Technical secondary	1	454
Special grammar school courses			1	161
Nursery schools	3	115
Special schools	3	147
			<hr/> 482	<hr/> 54,560

Average percentage attendance of pupils at primary and secondary modern schools for the year ended 31st December, 1956:

Primary	90.2
Secondary modern	90.8

II. STAFF.

The number of officers and estimated time which they devoted to the work of the school health service as at the 31st December, 1956, is given in the undermentioned table which also includes, for comparison, figures for the previous year :—

	31st December, 1956		31st December, 1955	
	No. employed	Estimated equivalent in terms of whole- time officers.	No. employed	Estimated equivalent in terms of whole- time officers.
Medical staff	19	9.70	19	9.40
Dental officers	8	6.47	9	6.91
Speech therapists	3	3.00	2	2.00
School nurses	33	12.29	23	10.90
Driver attendants	14	10.37	15	12.28
Clerk attendants	9	5.64	9	5.80
Totals	86	47.47	77	47.29

The difference of nine in the total number of staff employed is mainly due to the additional health visitors and district nurses engaged in the school health service.

Details of the professional staff are given on pages 3-5 and major changes occurring during the year are given below :—

Medical Staff.

(a) Headquarters.

Dr. A. S. Carey, senior medical officer, resigned on 9th October to take up an appointment with the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board and Dr. A. E. Lorenzen, formerly senior assistant medical officer, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Dr. G. F. Anderson, who was appointed as senior assistant medical officer, commenced duty on 1st December.

(b) School Medical Officers.

Dr. W. H. Crichton, who was appointed to succeed Dr. J. Coutts Milne as assistant county medical officer and school medical officer for the Hunstanton and Wells U.D.s and Docking and Walsingham R.D.s, commenced duty on 1st August.

Dr. Catherine Coutts Milne resigned her appointment as temporary part-time assistant medical officer on the 11th July, and was replaced by Dr. P. M. Fea, who took up duty on 25th September.

(c) Dental Officers.

Mr. J. E. Chaston was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. F. W. Walmsley and commenced duty in the Aylsham, Sprowston and Hellesdon areas on 1st October.

During the year, two temporary part-time dental officers were also appointed, Mr. J. H. H. Griffin and Mrs. J. S. P. Smith, commencing duty on 27th February and 3rd July in the Fakenham and Downham areas respectively.

(d) Health Visitors/School Nurses.

Miss M. C. Limmer resigned her appointment as health visitor/school nurse on the 18th August.

During the year, four new health visitors/school nurses were appointed—Mrs. E. I. Collett from 1st February, Miss K. E. Sewell from 2nd July, Miss K. R. Smith from 15th October, and Mrs. V. M. Whitby, from 1st November. In addition, the services of six district nurse/midwives were employed on school nursing duties in their respective districts.

(e) **Speech Therapists.**

With the appointment of Miss Susan Kendon, who commenced duty on 3rd September, the number of speech therapists was increased to three. Miss M. M. Dixon, however, resigned her appointment on marriage at the end of the year.

III. MEDICAL INSPECTION.

There was no change in the number of age groups inspected during the year and, as mentioned in previous reports, arrangements were made for children at the Committee's two residential special schools, Sidestrand Hall, Cromer, and Eden Hall, Bacton, to be medically examined as soon as possible after admission and at yearly intervals.

Although the number of schools which did not have a complete medical inspection (40) was the highest for some years, 20,523 pupils were medically inspected during 1956, this figure being 1,830 less than that for the previous year. The number of special examinations (945) and re-examinations (10,454) also showed decreases of 327 and 1,067 respectively. These decreases in the numbers of children seen were not unexpected as, in addition to their normal duties, medical officers in May and November carried out the vaccination of children against poliomyelitis.

General Medical Inspections.		
Group	No. Inspected	
	1956	1955
Entrants	5,532	5,970
Second age group	5,195	5,469
Third age group ...	3,218	3,577
Other periodic inspections ...	6,459	7,212
Additional periodic inspections (special schools)	128	134
TOTALS ...	20,532	22,362

14,422 parents of children examined in all age groups attended medical inspections. This figure, representing 70.2%, shows a slight increase over the previous year and can be regarded as very satisfactory.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Diseases and Defects (excluding dental and nutritional defects and uncleanliness).

Of the 20,532 children examined at general medical inspections during the year, 3,152 were found to be suffering from some defect for which treatment was recommended. The resulting percentage, viz., 15.35 shows a further decrease as compared with the following comparative percentages for the last five years :—

1952	18.96%
1953	16.59%
1954	18.72%
1955	15.80%
1956	15.35%

The total number of defects found in all age groups, as shown in Table IIIA on page 31, has decreased from 4,101 in 1955 to 3,497.

The following table shows the number of children inspected in each age group and the percentage figure of pupils noted at general medical inspection to have defects needing treatment in both 1955 and 1956 :—

Group	1956			1955		
	No. of pupils			No. of pupils		
	In-spected	Recom-mended treatment	Percen-tage	In-spected	Recom-mended treatment	Percen-tage
Entrants	5,532	763	13.79	5,970	952	15.95
Second age group	5,195	778	14.97	5,469	814	14.88
Third age group	3,218	494	15.35	3,577	596	16.67
Other periodic inspections ...	6,459	989	15.39	7,212	1,086	15.06
Additional periodic inspections (special schools)	128	128	100.00	134	86	64.18
TOTALS ...	20,532	3,152	15.35	22,362	3,534	15.80

An analysis of all conditions found at general medical inspection requiring treatment shows that nearly three-quarters were those relating to the eyes, orthopaedic defects or defects of the nose and throat, viz. :—

All defects recommended for treatment ...	3,497	
Eye defects	1,525	(43.7%)
Orthopaedic defects	742	(21.2%)
Defects of nose and throat	274	(7.8%)
All other defects enumerated in Table IIIA	956	(27.3%)

General Condition.

As from the 1st January, the Ministry of Education’s classification of general condition of school children examined at general medical inspection was reduced from three categories, “ Good,” “ Fair ” and “ Poor,” to two, “ Satisfactory ” and “ Unsatisfactory.” It is therefore a little difficult to compare the figures for 1956 with the preceding years, although as a rough guide it can be said that children found to have “ Good ” and “ Fair ” nutrition under the old classification can now be regarded as “ Satisfactory,” and “ Poor ” as “ Unsatisfactory.”

Year.	No. of pupils inspected	A (Good)		B (Fair)		C (Poor)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1952	20,181	9,099	45.09	10,203	50.55	879	4.36
1953	19,327	9,306	48.15	9,253	47.88	768	3.97
1954	21,462	11,571	53.91	9,519	44.36	372	1.73
1955	22,362	12,900	57.69	9,179	41.05	283	1.26
1956	20,532	20,307 (98.91%)				225	1.09

As mentioned in the annual report for the previous year, the number of different items of extra nourishment distributed to school children is now only two (halibut liver oil capsules and maltoline with iron). The figures given in the following table show the actual amounts distributed to those children considered on medical grounds to need extra nourishment. The comparable figures for the previous year are included in this table :—

Preparation	Amount issued.	
	1956	1955
Halibut liver oil (containers of 50 capsules) ...	1,737	1,469
Maltoline with Iron (8 oz. containers) ...	5,116	5,547
Cod liver oil and malt (16 oz. containers) ...	—	1,294
Halibut liver oil (5 c.c. phials) ...	—	183
Cod liver oil (ozs.) ...	—	340
Virol (8 oz. cartons) ...	—	716
Vitamin A and D capsules (packets of 14) ...	—	778
Vitamin A and D liquid (8 c.c. phials) ...	—	48
Bemax (3½ oz. packets) ...	—	36
Ostocalcium tablets ...	—	1,040
Glucodin (16 oz. packets) ...	—	66

Provision of Milk and Meals.

The Chief Education Officer has kindly supplied the following information regarding the provision of milk and meals :—

No. of pupils in attendance on 26th September, 1956	Meals			Milk	
	Free	Paid	% of those attending.	1/3rd pint free	% of those attending.
Primary ... 37,607	1,766	22,182	63.67	31,995	85.07
Secondary modern and secondary grammar 12,592	676	8,896	76.08	6,282	49.80
Nursery ... 99	5	94	100.00	99	100.00
Totals 1956 50,298	2,447	31,172	66.83	38,376	76.29
(1955) (49,850)	2,354	(30,569)	(65.97)	(38,438)	(77.11)

CLEANLINESS.

There was no change in the procedure adopted by school nurses as outlined in last year's report. The number of examinations carried out by members of the nursing staff was nearly 4,000 less than in 1955 but more individual children were found to be infested. The incidence of infestation is still, however, very low and credit must be given to the school nurses who continue to spend much time and effort in examining children in schools, advising parents on treatment and following up in difficult cases, sometimes carrying out the actual treatment themselves. The average number of visits per school was 4.9 as compared with 5 in the previous year.

The incidence of infestation over the past few years is shown in the following table :—

Year	Total No. of examinations made by health visitors/ school nurses.	Individual children found infested.	
		No.	% of school population inspected.
1952	253,318	508	1.06
1953	250,676	403	0.82
1954	262,946	158	0.32
1955	189,958	197	0.39
1956	186,007	336	0.67

FOLLOWING-UP.

There was no change in the procedure whereby the school nurses follow-up children who, at medical inspection, are found to need treatment for some defect. In addition, use is made of school nurses in following-up contacts of cases of infectious disease.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

There has been marked progress in the health education of the school child and many nurses have, with the co-operation of the head teachers, given talks on cleanliness and hygiene during the year. In some instances the talks have been illustrated by a short film or film strip.

IV. TREATMENT OF DEFECTS.

CO-OPERATION WITH HOSPITALS AND GENERAL PRACTITIONERS.

The arrangements made five years ago for notifying general practitioners of the results of medical inspection and obtaining their prior consent before treatment is arranged, are continuing satisfactorily.

Unfortunately, we do not yet receive reports on all school children who have been in-patients or have attended the out-patient clinics at hospitals.

MINOR AILMENTS CLINICS.

No additional minor ailments clinics were opened during the year and, as mentioned in previous reports, the majority of the clinics are held fortnightly with the exception of King's Lynn, where there is a daily clinic.

There was again a decrease in the number of individual children dealt with at these clinics as compared with the previous year. This continued falling off of attendances is not unexpected as an increasing number of children are now visiting their family doctors for advice and treatment. In view of this decrease in attendances it has been decided to close several of the clinics as from the beginning of 1957.

Minor ailment, disease or defect of the					Individual cases dealt with at clinics.
SKIN.					
Ringworm—scalp	1
Ringworm—body	6
Scabies	1
Impetigo	40
Other skin diseases	464
EYES	210
(External and other, but excluding errors of refraction and squint)					
EARS	70
MISCELLANEOUS	2,405
(e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)					
TOTALS	1956	3,197
	(1955)	(3,442)

DEFECTIVE VISION.

Following the retirement of Dr. G. Maxted and Dr. W. E. Rutledge in June, certain alterations were made in the hospital eye clinics reserved for Norfolk school children and details of the clinics as existing at the end of 1956 are shown below :—

<i>Address of clinic</i>	<i>Specialist</i>	<i>Frequency of clinic</i>
Jenny Lind Hospital, Norwich	P. H. BEATTIE. M.D., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.	Every Tuesday morning
Jenny Lind Hospital, Norwich	S. W. N. GIBSON, M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S., D.O.	Every Wednesday afternoon
Jenny Lind Hospital, Norwich	W. J. NAUNTON, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S.	Every Monday afternoon
West Norfolk and King's Lynn General Hospital	R. H. HUCKNALL, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (E.), D.O.M.S.	Every Friday afternoon
Cromer and District Hospital	P. H. BEATTIE, M.D., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.	1st and 3rd Friday afternoon; 5th Friday morning
Thetford Hospital	J. W. E. CORY. M.A., M.D., B.Chir.	1st and 3rd Tuesday afternoon

During the year, 2,152 children were referred to eye specialists at the above mentioned eye clinics and 1,293 pairs of spectacles were prescribed. The figures for the preceding year were 2,205 and 1,298 respectively.

As it is necessary for entrants to certain types of employment where colour discrimination is important to be specially tested before leaving school, medical officers carry out a colour vision test using the Ishihara test.

Orthoptic Treatment.

The hospital management committees of the undermentioned hospitals have again kindly co-operated in supplying the following statistics relating to Norfolk school children who attended the respective hospital orthoptic clinics :—

	Norfolk & Norwich Hospital.	West Norfolk & King's Lynn General Hospital.	Thetford Cottage Hospital.	Total.
Number of children treated by orthoptist	323	112	44	479
Total number of attendances	911	405	118	1,434
Number discharged as im- proved or cured	130	23	9	162

DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

At general medical inspections, 274 children were referred for treatment for defects of the nose and throat, whilst 1,359 were considered to require keeping under observation.

Children recommended for operative treatment for the removal of tonsils and/or adenoids are, subject to the family doctor's agreement, referred to ear, nose and throat specialists at hospital out-patient clinics with a view to their names being placed on the waiting list for admission to hospital. During the year, 120 children were so referred. In addition, children were referred to specialists for conditions other than enlarged tonsils and adenoids.

SKIN DISEASES.

The number of children referred for treatment for diseases of the skin during 1956 was 179.

TUBERCULOSIS.

When considered necessary, children are referred by school medical officers to chest specialists.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

There was no change in the arrangements whereby children needing orthopaedic treatment were, with the consent of the family doctor, referred to the orthopaedic surgeons at the Norfolk hospitals.

V. DENTAL TREATMENT.

The principal school dental officer reports :—

During 1956, as in previous years, the dental service was seriously handicapped by shortage of professional staff. In this year one of the whole-time officers left the county in February and a part-time officer relinquished her post in September.

It was not until the autumn that the whole-time vacancy was filled temporarily, and earlier in the year two part-time officers were appointed for duty in the northern and western areas of the county.

But in point of view of actual work, these gains failed to balance the losses by over 320 working sessions—with, of course, an adverse effect on all the statistical returns for the year. The populous St. Faith's and Aylsham district was without a routine dental service for seven months.

A branch of dentistry which is now in great demand concerns the regulation of children's teeth, or *orthodontics*. It will be noticed from the accompanying statistical report, item 11(c), that 114 cases were successfully completed during the year. The majority of these cases were treated at the earnest request of the parents, and all with the parents' full co-operation. Each of these cases may be said to occupy an average of six hours per year of the dentists' time—which means that over 2,000 working hours were spent in the year in the treatment of these completed cases and of the 270 unfinished cases reported in item 11(a), (b).

On the other hand, orthodontic treatment is usually contra-indicated in cases where the air passages are obstructed by adenoids and enlarged tonsils. Here, therefore, is a point which the doctor should seriously consider before advising against the removal of this obstruction.

Regarding the service as a whole, two points of great importance should be realised by the public :—

1. Especial attention is paid to requests by parents for the dental treatment of their children. Such requests are encouraged, and advice and treatment are offered without undue delay.

2. Patients who are entitled to treatment through the County Council's dental service receive their treatment, including dentures, *entirely free of charge*. Should, however, patients prefer to be treated by practitioners working under the National Health Service, they must be prepared to contribute towards the cost of dentures to a maximum payment of £4 5s. 0d. This applies to all patients, including children.

The incidence of dental disease has rightly been attributed to many causes, and divers methods of treatment have been adopted. But after 37 years experience in the inspection and treatment of Norfolk mothers and children, I emphasise without hesitation that the future health (including the dental health) of the child is influenced by the physical condition of the mother during and immediately after pregnancy.

The good health of the expectant and nursing mother (who is in constant and intimate contact with her child) is therefore of supreme importance to the physical quality of her offspring; and everything should be done, within reason, to save the child, in the first six years of life, from any of the common infectious diseases of childhood which, by temporarily retarding normal development, cause the teeth (and indeed other organs) to become more liable to disease.

I wish to express my appreciation of the work and co-operation of the dental staff both from the clinical and clerical aspects.

	Year 1956	Year 1955	Year 1954
1. Number of pupils inspected by the authority's dental officers:—			
(a) At periodic inspections ...	13,101	18,998	27,600
(b) As specials ...	3,949	4,001	3,337
Total (1) ...	17,050	22,999	30,937
2. Number found to require treatment ...	11,534	14,714	19,285
3. Number offered treatment ...	11,534	14,714	19,285
4. Number actually treated ...	6,435	9,363	11,461
5. Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded at heading 11(h)	15,974	18,576	22,142
6. Half-days devoted to:—			
Periodic (school) inspection ...	168	240	359
Treatment ...	2,596	2,848	3,220
Total (6) ...	2,764	3,088	3,579
7. Fillings:—			
Permanent teeth ...	5,997	7,234	9,798
Temporary teeth ...	472	375	503
Total (7) ...	6,469	7,609	10,301
8. Number of teeth filled: —			
Permanent teeth ...	5,260	6,625	8,813
Temporary teeth ...	431	352	482
Total (8) ...	5,691	6,977	9,295
9. Extractions:—			
Permanent teeth ...	2,392	3,640	3,470
Temporary teeth ...	8,711	13,627	15,188
Total (9) ...	11,103	17,267	18,658
10. Administration of general anæsthetics for extraction ...	915	1,225	1,137
11. Orthodontics (for 1956 only):—			
(a) Cases commenced during the year ...	141	—	—
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year ...	129	—	—
(c) Cases completed during the year ...	114	—	—
(d) Cases discontinued during the year ...	12	—	—
(e) Pupils treated with appliances ...	219	—	—
(f) Removable appliances fitted	165	—	—
(g) Fixed appliances fitted ...	—	—	—
(h) Total attendances ...	1,562	—	—
12. Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures ...	110	—	—
13. Other operations:—			
Permanent teeth ...	3,782	5,105	5,365
Temporary teeth ...	2,867	2,257	2,188
Total (13) ...	6,649	7,362	7,553

VI. HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

ASCERTAINMENT.

There has been no change in the arrangements under Section 34 of the Education Act, 1944, for ascertaining children who, by reason of disability of mind or body, require special educational treatment, and the number of such examinations in each of the 10 categories is given below, together with the figures for the previous year. It will be noticed that there was a decrease in the number of ascertainments carried out during 1956 as compared with the previous year.

					1956.	1955.
Blind	—	1
Partially sighted		3	4
Deaf	3	2
Partially deaf		8	15
Delicate	19	36
Educationally subnormal			143	164
Epileptic	14	3
Maladjusted		17	16
Physically handicapped			22	18
Defective speech	87	100
Multiple defects	27	25
				Totals	343	384

As in previous years, the majority of ascertainments (nearly 70%) carried out were those in respect of children who were educationally subnormal or suffering from defective speech.

The ascertainment of an educationally subnormal child, which is a detailed and thorough examination, can only be carried out by a medical officer who has been specially approved by the Minister of Education. At the end of the year, 12 medical officers, including those at headquarters, had been approved for this purpose.

SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL TREATMENT.

The total number of ascertained handicapped pupils in all categories on the register at the end of the year is given in the following table :—

Categories.	In res. day or hospital spl. schools (incl. hostels).		In maintained schools.		In independent schools.		Not at school.		Totals.		1956 grand totals.	1955 grand totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Blind ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	4
Partially sighted ...	6	5	9	5	1	—	1	—	17	10	27	26
Deaf ...	21	18	1	—	—	—	3	—	25	18	38	38
Partially deaf ...	2	6	24	11	—	2	1	2	27	21	48	49
Delicate ...	10	9	54	31	1	1	1	—	66	41	107	110
E.S.N. ...	35	27	403	166	—	—	3	1	441	194	635	644
Epileptic ...	2	2	13	14	—	—	—	—	15	16	31	17
Maladjusted	30	5	21	10	—	—	1	—	52	15	67	57
Physically handicapped	14	15	45	45	2	1	15	7	76	68	144	139
Speech defects	1	—	335	175	4	1	4	—	344	176	520	524
Multiple defects ...	50	18	59	40	—	1	7	3	116	62	178	178
Totals 1956	174	100	964	497	8	6	36	13	1182	616	1798	—
1955	176	98	970	474	8	3	39	18	1193	593	—	1786

It will be noted that there is comparatively little change in the total number of children who were on the register at the end of the year.

Although accommodation at special schools can be found for most children in other categories of handicapped pupils, the number of those ascertained as educationally subnormal and recommended and awaiting accommodation, is still a great problem, there being about 160 on the waiting list at the end of the year.

At the end of the year, 17 Norfolk children were accommodated at two hospital special schools, viz., Melton Lodge Orthopaedic Hospital, Great Yarmouth, and the Children's Sanatorium, Holt.

The majority of Norfolk deaf and partially sighted children are placed at the East Anglian School, Gorleston, and at the end of the year there were 32 deaf, 6 partially deaf and 10 partially sighted children resident. As mentioned in last year's report, this special school was re-organised early in 1955 as a residential special school for deaf and partially sighted children only and the comparatively few partially deaf pupils already mentioned as being at the school are shortly due to leave on reaching the age limit of 16.

Where children are in hospital for prolonged periods, a local education authority is empowered to provide tuition at the hospital if the children are medically fit and considered able to benefit. At the end of the year, one child at the North Walsham Cottage Hospital was being educated under these special arrangements.

Where it is difficult to obtain vacancies for the more seriously handicapped children, home tuition is provided in accordance with Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944, and at the end of the year, 16 children were being provided with home tuition.

(a) Sidestrand Hall.

Periodical medical inspection of the 88 pupils was again carried out by members of the headquarters staff and the relevant statistics are included in the Ministry of Education tables. Dental inspection and treatment is also provided by one of the Council's dental officers. In addition, frequent review of pupils' progress is made at a conference of the senior medical officer, educational psychologist and headmaster.

(b) Eden Hall, Bacton.

This school, which has now been opened for just over two years, accommodates delicate children between the ages of 7 and 11. In addition to Norfolk children, pupils living within the areas of other local education authorities are considered for admission. The number of new admissions during 1956 was 26. At the end of the autumn term there were 40 children resident in the school of whom 20 had been sent by other local education authorities. The average period of stay for those children discharged during 1956 was just over 9 months.

The special school is kept under frequent observation by the senior medical officer.

(c) Colne Cottage Hostel, Cromer, and Morley Hall Hostel, near Wymondham.

At the end of the year, 24 children, including 9 sent by other authorities, were resident at Colne Cottage Hostel, Cromer, and 34 children, including 10 from other authorities, at Morley Hall Hostel.

As in previous years, both hostels were visited regularly by the child guidance team, viz., the consultant psychiatrist, senior medical officer, educational psychologist and social worker.

(d) Cerebral Palsy.

There were, at the end of the year, 65 educable children suffering from cerebral palsy ascertained as handicapped pupils. Of these, 30 or 46% were able to attend the ordinary school, 17 or 26% were in residential special schools, and 6 or 9% were receiving home tuition. The remaining 12 children were either under school age, had left the ordinary school at 15 or were still under consideration with regard to their education.

As mentioned in last year's annual report, spastic children are given therapeutic treatment at home through the National Health Service and, where possible, speech therapy is given by one of the Council's therapists.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINICS.

There has been no alteration in the working of the child guidance service during the year and comparison of this year's figures with those for the preceding year shows little change. The reason for fewer new cases attending the same number of clinic sessions was that a larger proportion of children failed to keep their appointments. There are very few on the waiting list at any time and it is not likely that further expansion of the service will

now occur. It is gratifying to note the increasing use now made of this service by the hospital specialist and family doctor, whose ready co-operation in all child guidance cases, whether referred by them or not, is very helpful and much appreciated.

Staff.
The team included Dr. J. V. Morris, Dr. E. Fischer and Dr. A. Gillie, consultant psychiatrists to the Regional Hospital Board, Mr. R. A. Thomson, educational psychologist, and Miss C. M. Meyer, social worker. In addition, Dr. A. S. Carey, senior medical officer, attended the clinics until his resignation in October, and Dr. A. E. Lorenzen during the last three months of the year.

Organisation of Clinics.
As in the previous year, sessions were held weekly at Norwich, fortnightly at King's Lynn and monthly at Cromer and Swaffham. In addition, arrangements were made with the Principal School Medical Officer of the County Borough of Great Yarmouth for children living in the vicinity to be seen at the child guidance clinic administered by that authority.

Results following Diagnosis and Treatment.
An analysis of the results of treatment of 220 pupils seen during the year is given in the table on page 20. The percentage of those who were cured or greatly improved was approximately 22% whilst 49% were still under treatment, 8% were recommended for treatment in a hostel, the parents of 9% were given advice by the psychiatrist but no further treatment was recommended, and the remaining 12% were either recommended for admission to residential special schools or hospitals, had left the county or the parents were unco-operative.

No. of clinics held	No. of new cases seen	No. of examinations carried out	Total individual pupils seen
93 (93)	141 (163)	348 (370)	220 (239)

(Comparable figures for 1955 are shown in brackets).

The number of examinations carried out at each of the centres during the year is shown in the following table :—

	Norwich	King's Lynn	Cromer	Swaffham	Great Yarmouth	March	Total
(a) No. of sessions during year	47	28	12	6	—	—	93
(b) No. of examinations during year	189	85	46	12	15	1	348

ANALYSIS OF NEW CASES REFERRED.

Sources of reference :—	No.	%
General medical practitioners	57	} (44.8)
Hospital specialists	6	
School medical staff (including speech therapists and health visitors)	46	(32.6)
Chief Education Officer (including head teachers of schools)	18	(12.7)
Probation Officers	13	(9.2)
Children's Officer	1	(0.7)
	141	(100.0)

Reasons for reference :—

Behaviour difficulties	47
Emotional difficulties	34
Elective mutism	2
Educational difficulties (including refusal to attend school) caused by psychological disturbances ...	26
Incontinence of urine or faeces	19
Advice re mental deficiency	5
Advice re epilepsy	8
	<hr/>
	141
	<hr/>

Disposal of cases (including cases from previous years) :—

Discharged as adjusted or greatly improved ...	48	(22)
Recommended for admission to hostel or residential special school for maladjusted children ...	18	(10)
Recommended for admission to residential special school for educationally subnormal children (Sidestrand Hall)	3	(2)
Recommended for admission to residential special school for physically handicapped or delicate children	1	
Recommended for admission to residential special school for epileptic children	1	(1)
Recommended for return to residential special school for educationally subnormal children ...	1	
Recommended for action under Section 57(3) of the Education Act	1	
Recommended for admission to mental deficiency hospital (including temporary treatment) ...	3	
Recommended to be taken into care	3	
Advice given, no further treatment	20	(6)
Left County	4	(1)
Parents unco-operative	9	(2)
Still under treatment at end of year	108	(35)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	220	(79)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The figures in brackets indicate children who originally attended in previous years.

SPEECH THERAPY.

Miss Susan Kendon was appointed to replace Miss Doreen Whittard who resigned her appointment in February, 1955, and commenced duty on 3rd September, bringing the total number of speech therapists to 3. Miss Dixon, however, resigned on the 29th December, thus bringing the number of posts occupied to 2 again.

Statistics given in the table on page 20 (a) show that there were an additional 100 sessions held during the year at 24 clinics, and the number of cases still under treatment at the end of the year was 60 more than that in 1955.

SPEECH THERAPY

Statistics for Year Ended 31st December, 1956

TREATMENT AT CLINICS	Acle	Aylsham	Caister	*Costessey	†Cromer	†East Dereham	†Diss	Downham Market	†Harteston	King's Lynn	§Litcham	†Loddon	Methwold	Norwich	†Old Buckenham	Stalham	Swaffham	Terrington	†Thetford	*Thorpe	Upwell	†North Walsham	†Watton	†Wymondham	Treatment at Home/School	GRAND TOTAL
Total number of sessions held ...	45	46	45	4	39	24	11	46	13	190	2	11	41	126	11	39	46	34	10	5	30	34	10	12	—	874 (774)
Total No. of cases:—	2	9	6	10	—	—	—	12	—	48	—	—	6	52	—	7	7	5	—	9	4	—	—	—	9	186 (237)
Under treatment at beginning of year	3	—	5	—	15	27	3	7	7	12	4	4	3	19	12	1	2	6	8	—	3	15	8	16	25	205 (93)
Commenced treatment during year ...	—	1	4	1	3	6	2	8	2	27	—	2	2	11	5	2	5	4	4	—	4	3	3	6	5	110 (53)
Discharged ...	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 (91)
Discontinued owing to closure of clinic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Still under treatment at end of year ...	3	6	7	—	11	21	1	11	5	33	—	2	7	52	7	6	4	7	4	—	3	12	5	10	29	246 (186)
Transferred to other clinics or home visits ...	2	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	17 (—)
Analysis of all cases treated during year:—	—	1	2	4	4	4	1	2	3	15	1	—	—	19	2	6	2	3	1	3	1	—	1	4	1	80 (72)
1. Stammering ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Defects of articulation:—	1	6	7	5	5	15	1	9	2	27	3	2	5	41	5	—	4	7	7	6	6	9	6	11	22	212 (165)
(a) Dyslalia ...	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	16 (17)
(b) Sigmatism ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Rhinolalia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
due to (i) Cleft Palate ...	1	1	—	—	4	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	21 (18)
(ii) Nasal obstruction ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 (1)
(d) Dysarthria ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 (7)
3. Aphasia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (—)
4. Defective speech due to:—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 (—)
(i) Subnormal mentality ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 (12)
(ii) Deafness ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11 (5)
5. Retarded speech development ...	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 (2)
6. Dysphonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 (29)
7. Multiple defects ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	391 (330)
Analysis of cases discharged:—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of children discharged during year who:—	—	1	1	3	3	6	1	5	2	18	—	2	1	10	4	—	2	3	3	—	—	2	3	6	5	81 (34)
1. Achieved normal speech ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	17 (7)
2. Were greatly improved ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	10 (10)
3. Showed some improvement ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 (2)
4. Showed little or no improvement...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of cases discharged during year:—	—	1	1	3	3	6	2	7	2	19	—	2	2	10	4	—	4	4	3	—	2	2	3	6	5	91 (38)
(a) No further treatment required ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 (—)
(b) Non co-operation of parents ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	7 (11)
(c) Left district ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	9 (4)
(d) Left school (over age) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (—)
(e) Unsuitable for speech therapy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110 (53)

*Clinic closed February, 1956.
*Clinic recommenced September, 1956.

†Clinic recommenced February, 1956.
§Clinic recommenced 18th September, closed 25th September, 1956.

(Comparable figures for 1955 are shown in brackets)

Miss Rutt continued to attend consultant clinics and also treated children at the Jenny Lind Hospital as well as holding weekly clinics at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital for adult patients.

There has been no improvement in the national shortage of speech therapists, but every endeavour is still being made to fill the two vacancies which now exist in north and west Norfolk.

PUPILS SUFFERING FROM DISABILITY OF THE MIND.

The following figures show the number of children who have been found incapable of receiving education in school or to require supervision on leaving school and whose names have been notified to the local authority in accordance with Section 57(3) and (5) of the Education Act, 1944:—

	Male.	Female.	Totals.
No. of children found incapable of receiving education in school (Section 57(3) Education Act, 1944)	19	5	24
No. of children found to require supervision on leaving school (Section 57(5) Education Act, 1944)	29	28	57
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	48	33	81
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

During the year, seven parents exercised their statutory right of appealing to the Minister of Education against the decision to notify their children as being incapable of receiving education in school (Section 57(3)). In six cases the appeals were dismissed and the remaining one was still under consideration at the end of the year.

HEART CLINICS.

Dr. W. A. Oliver continued to attend the special heart clinic for Norfolk school children held at the Jenny Lind Hospital. Any restriction of activity or modification of the curriculum recommended by him is communicated both to the parent and head teacher of the school concerned.

During the year, at 26 clinic sessions, 12 new cases were seen and 118 examinations carried out.

VII. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In July, the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health issued a joint memorandum on the closure of schools and exclusion from school on account of infectious illness for the guidance of local education authorities. This revised memorandum arose out of new legislation and regulations issued since the publication of the previous memorandum and is purely advisory.

The following table shows the number of schools which were closed on account of infectious illness, together with the number of days when the schools were closed :—

Disease	No. of closures		No. of school days closed	
	1956	1955	1956	1955
Measles	—	1	—	4
Influenzal coughs and colds	25	14	101½	53
Poliomyelitis	—	3	—	38½
TOTALS ...	25	18	101½	95½

VIII. VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

111 children between the ages of 5 and 14 were vaccinated during the year and a further 89 were re-vaccinated.

IX. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Members of the Council’s medical, nursing and teaching staffs have continued their efforts to secure parents’ consent for the primary immunisation of children who were not given protection in infancy, and also to ensure that reinforcing injections are given to those children where a period of 4–5 years has elapsed since primary or reinforcing injections have been given.

During the year, 1,051 children of school age were primarily immunised and a further 4,613 were given “booster” injections. 33,297 of the estimated 59,200 children in the county between the ages of 5 and 14 (56%) were fully protected at the end of the year. A further 13,533 (23%) of these children had been immunised prior to 1951, and so may be regarded as only partially protected as they have not received the necessary booster injections.

X. VACCINATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH.

This scheme has continued as in previous years and 305 children of school age were immunised by school medical officers during the year.

XI. VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

In January, 1956, the Ministry of Health decided to introduce vaccination against poliomyelitis on a restricted basis. Children born between 1947 and 1954 inclusive were to be given the first opportunity, subject to parents registering their consent. Selected age groups were to be dealt with in accordance with the number of acceptances and the quantity of vaccine available from time to time. Vaccination consists of two injections with a suitable interval between them.

Some 40,000 Norfolk children were eligible for inclusion in the scheme and combined parents’ consent and vaccination record cards were distributed through schools, etc. 14,865 consents were received, 37% of all children eligible.

By the end of the year, sufficient vaccine had been received to enable a total of 1,503 children to be given both injections and 25 the first injection only. These injections were carried out by the Council's medical staff.

XII. PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS—B.C.G. VACCINATION.

The scheme for the B.C.G. vaccination of school leavers in certain areas of the county was continued throughout the year. With the parents' consent, 595 children were tested and, of these, 381 were found to be suitable for, and were given, B.C.G. vaccination during the year.

XIII. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AT SCHOOLS.

(i) Samples of water were taken from 20 schools and investigations made concerning provision of mains water to 18 schools.

(ii) At 9 schools investigations were made as to drainage and sewage disposal conditions.

(iii) At 6 schools general investigations were made concerning nuisances from refuse, animals, etc.

(iv) In regard to 47 schools, following inspections, recommendations were forwarded to the Chief Education Officer concerning heating, lighting, ventilation, washing or closet accommodation facilities.

XIV. SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE.

During the year, some 300 inspections of foodstuffs were made at school canteens and although, as a result, some foodstuffs were disposed of as being unfit for human consumption, there was only one instance of action against a trader being considered. Head teachers and persons having charge of the canteens continued their excellent co-operation with my officers. With the introduction of the Food Hygiene Regulations, improvements are being made to bring the canteens to the required standard.

XV. MILK IN SCHOOLS SCHEME.

On 1st January, 1956, all but six of the schools in the county were receiving pasteurised milk. From the 1st April, when further contract changes came into force, these six schools also received pasteurised milk. The position is shown as follows, and it is pleasing to record that all schools now have bottled milk:—

Type of Supply.	Number of Schools.	
	On 31.12.55.	On 31.12.56.
Pasteurised (bottled) ...	476	482
Tuberculin tested (bottled) ...	2	—
Tuberculin tested (bulk) ...	4	—
	<hr/> 482 <hr/>	<hr/> 482 <hr/>

The following table indicates the samples of milk which have been taken from schools during the year :—

Test.	No. of examinations.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Void
Methylene blue (raw milk) ...	8	4	4	—
Methylene blue (pasteurised milk)	368	301	51	16
Phosphatase (pasteurised milk)	368	365	3	—
Total	744	670	58	16

Large supply areas result in milk having to be delivered overnight and being left at the schools under storage conditions which are often far from ideal. These factors may have some relation to the number of failing methylene blue samples which, although having no statutory significance, serve as a useful guide in the inspection of dairies and dairy plant.

From information obtained at the time of sampling at the schools and from dairy inspections, it is clear that more care is desirable in the rinsing of bottles at the schools as soon as possible after the milk has been consumed and before their return to the dairies.

Glass Splinters in School Milk.

During the last nine months of the year and at the request of the County Councils Association, records were kept of the number of cases in which glass splinters were reported as being present in school milk deliveries. The survey was assisted by the co-operation of head teachers and resulted in 31 cases being reported. These mainly related to milk from two large pasteurising plants with automatic processes and the position was duly reported to the County Councils Association. My department's suggestions were carried out at the plants concerned in an effort to minimise the trouble.

XVI. REMAND HOME.

Arrangements for the medical examination of boys admitted to and discharged from the Bramerton Remand Home remained unchanged. There was no outbreak of infectious disease during the year.

The consultant psychiatrist again carried out special examinations at the home in certain cases and his reports were made to the magistrates. As in previous years, close co-operation was maintained with the children's officer.

XVII. CHILDREN'S HOMES.

At the end of the year, there were eight children's homes in the county, including one residential nursery. These are all kept under periodic medical supervision by school medical officers and medical reports are made from time to time on the hygienic condition of the premises.

Children requiring dental inspection and treatment are examined by the dental surgeon and treated at the nearest dental clinic.

XVIII. MISCELLANEOUS.

School Leavers—Medical Reports.

Special examinations of children due to leave school who were, in the opinion of the school medical officer, handicapped to such an extent as to affect their suitability for certain types of employment, were continued during the year, the reports on the official forms being forwarded to the youth employment officer.

Transport of Children to and from School.

During the year, 177 individual children were medically examined and recommended to have transport to and from school on medical grounds.

Holiday Camps for Diabetic, Epileptic and Physically Handicapped Children.

The Committee agreed to accept financial responsibility for the maintenance and travelling expenses of one diabetic child who was sent to a camp arranged by the Diabetic Association at Rustington, Sussex.

Medical Examinations.

The following examinations were made by the medical staff of the Health Department:—

199 examinations of candidates for teachers' training colleges and entrants to the teaching profession, under the terms of Ministry of Education circulars 248 and 249.

160 examinations of school canteen workers (non-superannuable).

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

LIST OF CLINICS

as at 31st December, 1956

Name and address of clinic	Type of treatment provided	Frequency of session
ACLE. Methodist Chapel ...	Speech therapy.	One session weekly.
AYLSHAM. Ian Sears Clinic. ...	Dental. Minor ailments. Speech therapy.	Four sessions weekly. Two sessions monthly. One session weekly.
OLD BUCKENHAM. C.P. School ...	Dental. Minor ailments. Speech therapy.	When specially arranged. One session weekly. One session weekly.
CAISTER. Parish Hall ...	Speech therapy.	One session weekly.
COSTESSEY. C.P. School ...	Dental. Minor ailments.	Two sessions weekly. Two sessions monthly.
CROMER. Local Health Office, Norwich Road ...	Child Guidance. Dental. Minor ailments. Speech therapy.	One session monthly. Two sessions weekly. Two sessions monthly. One session weekly.
EAST DEREHAM. Secondary Modern School Crown Road ...	Minor ailments.	One session weekly.
Local Health Office, High Street	Dental Speech therapy	Two sessions weekly. Two sessions weekly.
DISS. C.P. School, Victoria Road ...	Dental Minor ailments. Speech therapy.	Four sessions weekly. One session weekly. One session weekly.
Secondary Modern School	Minor ailments.	One session weekly.
DOWNHAM MARKET. Local Health Office, The Howdale ...	Dental. Minor ailments. Speech therapy.	Four sessions weekly. Two sessions monthly. One session weekly.
FAKENHAM. Secondary Modern School	Dental. Minor ailments.	Six sessions weekly. One session monthly.

Name and address of clinic	Type of treatment provided	Frequency of session
HELLESDON.		
Secondary Modern School, Middleton's Lane ...	Dental. Minor ailments.	Two sessions weekly. Two sessions monthly.
NEW HUNSTANTON.		
Secondary Modern School	Dental. Minor ailments.	Two sessions weekly. Two sessions monthly.
KING'S LYNN.		
Local Health Office, 15, Nelson Street ...	Child Guidance. Dental. Minor ailments. Speech therapy.	Two sessions monthly. Two sessions weekly. One session daily. Four sessions weekly.
LITCHAM.		
C.P. School	Minor ailments.	Two sessions monthly.
LODDON.		
Secondary Modern School	Dental Minor ailments. Speech therapy.	Two sessions weekly. Two sessions monthly. One session weekly.
METHWOLD.		
Ex-Servicemen's Club	Speech therapy	One session weekly.
NORWICH.		
Local Health Office Aspland Road,	Child Guidance. Dental. Speech therapy.	One session weekly. Seven sessions weekly by special arrangement. Three sessions weekly.
SHERINGHAM.		
C. P. School	Dental. Minor ailments.	Two sessions weekly. Two sessions monthly.
SPROWSTON.		
Secondary Modern School	Dental. Minor ailments.	Two sessions weekly. Two sessions monthly.
STALHAM.		
Secondary Modern School	Dental. Minor ailments. Speech therapy.	Two sessions weekly. Two sessions monthly. One session weekly.
SWAFFHAM.		
St. John House ..	Child Guidance. Dental. Minor ailments. Speech therapy.	One session monthly. Five sessions weekly. One session weekly. One session weekly.

Name and address of clinic	Type of treatment provided	Frequency of session
TERRINGTON ST. CLEMENT. C. P. Junior School ...	Minor ailments. Speech therapy.	One session weekly. One session weekly.
THETFORD. Local Health Office, Tanner Street ...	Dental. Speech therapy.	Two sessions weekly. One session weekly.
THORPE. C.P. School, Hillside Avenue ...	Dental. Minor ailments.	Two sessions weekly. One session weekly.
St. William's School ...	Minor ailments.	One session monthly.
UPWELL. Secondary Modern School	Minor ailments. Speech therapy.	Two sessions monthly. One session weekly.
NORTH WALSHAM. Secondary Modern School	Dental. Minor ailments. Speech therapy.	Four sessions weekly. One session weekly. One session weekly.
WATTON. County Secondary School	Dental. Minor ailments. Speech therapy.	Two sessions weekly. Two sessions monthly. One session weekly.
WELLS-NEXT-SEA. C.P. School ...	Minor ailments.	Two sessions monthly.
WYMONDHAM. C.P. School ...	Minor ailments. Speech therapy	One session weekly. One session weekly.
Secondary Modern School ...	Dental. Minor ailments.	Two sessions weekly. One session weekly.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1956

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS).

A.—Periodic Medical Inspections.

Age groups inspected and number of pupils examined in each :—

Entrants	5,532
Second age group (10+)	5,195
Third age group (14+)	3,218
Other periodic inspections (8+ and 13+ grammar school pupils)	6,459
TOTAL	20,404
Additional periodic inspections (special schools)	128
GRAND TOTAL	20,532

B.—Other Inspections.

Number of special inspections	945
Number of re-inspections	10,454
TOTAL	11,399

C.—Pupils found to require Treatment.

Number of individual pupils found at periodic medical inspection to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin).

Age groups inspected (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table III (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
Entrants	116	737	763
Second age group ...	388	473	778
Third age group	310	237	494
Other periodic inspections ...	454	639	989
Totals	1,268	2,086	3,024
Additional periodic inspections	19	128	128
Grand Totals	1,287	2,204	3,152

D.—Classification of the physical condition of Pupils inspected in the age groups recorded in Table IA.

Age Groups inspected.	Number of pupils inspected.	Satisfactory.		Unsatisfactory.	
		No.	% of Col. (2)	No.	% of Col. (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Entrants ...	5,532	5,457	98.64	75	1.36
Second age group ...	5,195	5,145	99.03	50	0.97
Third age group	3,218	3,205	99.50	13	0.50
Other periodic inspections ...	6,459	6,382	98.80	77	1.20
Additional periodic inspections ...	128	118	92.18	10	7.82
Totals ...	20,532	20,307	98.91	225	1.09

**TABLE II.
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.**

(i)	Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	186,007
(ii)	Total number of <i>individual</i> pupils found to be infested	336
(iii)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	—
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	—

TABLE III.

Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the year ended
31st December, 1956.

A.—Periodic Inspections.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				TOTAL (including all other age groups inspected)	
		Entrants		Leavers		Requir- ing Treat- ment (7)	Requir- ing Obser- vation (8)
		Requir- ing Treat- ment (3)	Requir- ing Obser- vation (4)	Requir- ing Treat- ment (5)	Requir- ing Obser- vation (6)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
4.	Skin	47	125	36	43	179	378
5.	Eyes—						
	(a) Vision ...	116	128	310	92	1287	839
	(b) Squint ...	93	63	6	2	198	125
	(c) Other ...	11	39	7	45	40	139
6.	Ears—						
	(a) Hearing ...	11	56	7	8	56	161
	(b) Otitis Media	20	95	6	3	47	182
	(c) Other ...	10	22	3	7	27	52
7.	Nose and Throat	141	597	14	48	274	1359
8.	Speech	34	127	3	1	97	227
9.	Lymphatic Glands	9	196	1	19	16	420
10.	Heart	8	43	7	18	38	139
11.	Lungs	44	189	13	19	100	491
12.	Developmental—						
	(a) Hernia ...	10	27	—	2	25	56
	(b) Other ...	11	180	2	13	51	507
13.	Orthopaedic—						
	(a) Posture ...	8	30	6	28	43	203
	(b) Feet ...	70	102	36	27	205	296
	(c) Other ...	179	361	54	77	494	864
14.	Nervous system—						
	(a) Epilepsy ...	4	12	4	4	19	46
	(b) Other ...	4	52	—	8	10	136
15.	Psychological—						
	(a) Development	11	57	4	8	168	244
	(b) Stability ...	5	147	11	5	38	314
16.	Abdomen	1	11	1	2	8	45
17.	Other	19	63	12	22	77	335
	Totals	866	2722	543	501	3497	7558

TABLE III. (Continued)

B.—Special Inspections.

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease. (2)	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
		Requiring Treatment. (3)	Requiring Observation. (4)
4	Skin	26	22
5	Eyes—		
	(a) Vision	143	39
	(b) Squint	8	1
	(c) Other	4	14
6	Ears—		
	(a) Hearing	19	27
	(b) Otitis Media	8	5
	(c) Other	13	10
7	Nose and Throat... ..	89	70
8	Speech	21	13
9	Lymphatic Glands	7	30
10	Heart	4	2
11	Lungs	23	27
12	Developmental—		
	(a) Hernia	5	2
	(b) Other	14	13
13	Orthopædic—		
	(a) Posture	6	6
	(b) Feet	14	7
	(c) Other	54	29
14	Nervous System—		
	(a) Epilepsy	4	3
	(b) Other	2	11
15	Psychological—		
	(a) Development	27	28
	(b) Stability	16	30
16	Abdomen	1	5
17	Other	11	44
	Totals	519	438

TABLE IV.

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS).

Group 1.—Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with.	
	By the authority.	Otherwise.
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	261	†
Errors of refraction (including squint)	—	2,152
Total	261	2,152
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	—	1,293

Group 2.—Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat.

	Number of cases known to have been treated.	
	By the authority.	Otherwise.
Received operative treatment:—		
(a) for diseases of the ear	—	†
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	—	†
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	—	†
Received other forms of treatment ...	84	†
Total	84	†
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids:—		
(a) in 1956	—	9
(b) in previous years	—	15

Group 3.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

	By the authority.	Otherwise.
Number of pupils known to have been treated at clinics or out-patient departments	—	†

† Figures not available.

Group 4.—Diseases of the Skin (excluding uncleanness for which see Table II).

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year by the authority.
Ringworm— (i) Scalp	2
(ii) Body	10
Scabies	1
Impetigo	72
Other skin diseases	547
Total	632

Group 5.—Child Guidance Treatment.

Number of pupils treated at child guidance clinics under arrangements made by the authority ...	*220
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*Including 8 children seen at other local education authority clinics.

Group 6.—Speech Therapy.

Number of pupils treated by speech therapists under arrangements made by the authority	391
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Group 7.—Other Treatment Given.

(a)	Number of cases of miscellaneous minor ailments treated by the authority	2,405
(b)	Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c)	Pupils who received B.C.G. vacci- nation	494
(d)	Other	—
	TOTAL (a) – (d) ...	2,899

